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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/777,379	02/13/2004	Kimio Nagasaka	118427	4576
25944	7590	06/08/2005	EXAMINER	
OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC P.O. BOX 19928 ALEXANDRIA, VA 22320			LIN, TINA M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2874	

DATE MAILED: 06/08/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<p align="center">Office Action Summary</p>	<p>Application No.</p> <p>10/777,379</p>	<p>Applicant(s)</p> <p>NAGASAKA ET AL.</p>	
	<p>Examiner</p> <p>Tina M. Wong</p>	<p>Art Unit</p> <p>2874</p>	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 May 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 24 and 25 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner:
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 13 February 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>2/04, 6/04, 12/04, 03/2005</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Applicant's election without traverse of Group 1, claims 1-23 in the reply filed on 31 May 2005 is acknowledged.

Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 1-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,491,447 to Aihara.

In regards to claims 1 and 2, Aihara discloses an optical module comprising a transparent substrate (31) having light transmittance properties, an optical element (37) arranged on another surface side of the transparent substrate and emits a signal light to the other surface side of the transparent substrate according to a supplied electrical signal (51) or generates an electrical signal (51) according to the intensity of the light supplied from the other surface side of the substrate and a reflective portion (34) arranged on the other surface side of the transparent substrate and changes the path of the light signal substantially 90 degrees (Column 4) to guide the light signal to or from the optical element. (Figure 5a, 5b, and 5c) But Aihara fails to disclose an optical socket attached to an optical plug on the other surface side of the transparent substrate in Figures 5a, 5b, or 5c. However, Aihara discloses a modified form of Figure 5, Figures 8a and 8b. Figure 8a shows a socket (62) and Figure 8b shows a plug (61), which are attached. Therefore, since Aihara discloses Figure 8 to be a modified form of Figure 5, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to have an optical socket attached to an optical plug on the other surface side of the transparent

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substrate. Additionally, Aihara does disclose a thick walled portion (31c), which holds an optical fiber (15) and a prismatic portion (31a), which holds the reflective portion integrally formed with the top of the transparent substrate. Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to have an optical socket (31a) attached to an optical plug (31c), since it has been held that constructing a formerly integral structure in various elements involves only routine skill in the art. *Nerwin v. Erlichman*, 168 USPQ 177, 179

In regards to claim 3, Aihara discloses a first lens (45), which converges the light.
(Column 5)

In regards to claims 4 and 5, Aihara fails to explicitly disclose the first lens to be formed in an optical socket or on the transparent substrate. However, Aihara discloses a unitary structure comprising of a transparent substrate, plug and socket. Therefore, the first lens would be formed in an optical socket or on the transparent substrate since all of the pieces form a unitary piece.

In regards to claim 6, Aihara fails to disclose a second lens, which converges the light signal. However, Aihara does disclose a positioning surface (33) which transmits/reflects the light signal to the desired location. Furthermore, Aihara discloses a parabolic surface formed as part of the prismatic protrusion (31a) in order to align the light signal to the endface of the optical fiber. (Figure 2) Therefore, although Aihara does not explicitly state a second lens, Aihara discloses similar features of the optical module that performs the same function as a second lens to direct the light to the appropriate place.

In regards to claim 7, Aihara discloses a positioning surface (33) performing a similar function as the second lens being formed in the optical plug since all of the pieces form a unitary piece.

In regards to claim 8, Aihara discloses a parabolic surface formed as part of the prismatic protrusion performing a similar function as the second lens being formed in the optical socket since all of the pieces form a unitary piece.

In regards to claim 9, Aihara discloses a first lens converging the signal light into substantially parallel light and the second lens converging the signal light into substantially parallel light.

In regards to claims 10, 11 and 13, although Aihara fails to explicitly disclose the optical socket having guide surfaces to position the optical plug, Aihara does disclose a positioning surface to position the “socket” (31a) to the “plug” (31c).

In regards to claim 12, Aihara fails to explicitly disclose a pressing device to press the optical plug to the other surface. However, since all of the pieces form a unitary piece, the optical plug is already formed/pressed to the substrate. (Figure 8)

In regards to claims 14, 17 and 18, Aihara discloses a V-shaped groove as guide surfaces. (Column 6)

In regards to claim 15, Aihara discloses two surfaces having projection portions to bias the optical plug. (Figure 8, Column 7 and 8)

In regards to claim 16, although Aihara does not specifically disclose a locking device to hold the plug into the socket, since the plug and socket are integrally formed as one piece, the

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plug and socket would therefore be held together since they are integrally/unitarily formed.

(Figure 8)

In regards to claims 19-23, Aihara discloses a wiring layer (Figure 5b) on one surface of a transparent substrate (31), arranging an optical element on another surface of the transparent substrate (34, 15), mounting an optical coupling component (37) corresponding to the optical element. For example, Figure 6 shows an optical tape with a plurality of optical components. But Aihara fails to disclose cutting and dividing the transparent substrate into a plurality of regions. However, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to have cut and divided the substrate into a plurality of regions since by manufacturing a plurality of small sized modules on a single substrate allowed the modules to be manufactured at lower costs.

The documents submitted by applicant in the Information Disclosure Statements have been considered and made of record. Note attached copies of forms PTO-1449.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. References B-E all discuss alternative configurations of optical modules with socket and plug components.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later

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invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

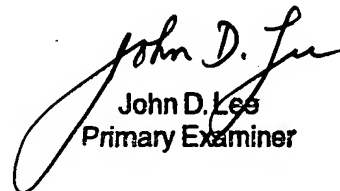
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tina M. Wong whose telephone number is (571) 272-2352. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:30-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rodney Bovernick can be reached on (571) 272-2344. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



TMW



John D. Lee
Primary Examiner